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Nation Works to Improve Housing

New Legislation Designed To Promote Building and Stimulate Employment

EARLY in the present session of Congress, Senator John Sparkman (Alabama Democrat) rose to his feet on the Senate floor and spoke on the problem of housing in this country. His speech was the "kick-off" for an emergency housing bill. The Senator said:

"We all remember President Roosevelt's famous statement—one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, and ill-nourished. That statement was made 21 years ago, when we were in the depths of the worst depression in our history, when we had over 9,000,000 unemployed and our gross national product was only 80 billion dollars—about one-fifth of what it is today. We had no federal housing programs then and you remember how startled everyone was at the thought that 1 out of 3 American families was living in substandard housing.

"We have come a long way since the 1930's, and we have prided ourselves on all the improvements in the American standard of living. It is hard to believe that, despite these improvements and all our efforts to provide government assistance to help create better housing, we still have 1 out of every 4 housing units which is substandard. Why is this?

"The simple answer is that we are not producing enough housing units to meet the need."

During the depression of the 1930's
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EIGHT out of 10 people in Yugoslavia are farmers. Wheat, corn, hemp, and sugar beets are grown in the rich soil of the northern plains. President Tito has been forced to let up on his control over farmers. When told what they must grow, the Yugoslavs slowed down, and farm production fell. Today they may own land and manage it pretty much as they please.

Tito Again Incurs Soviet Wrath

Rulers of Kremlin Cut Off Aid to Yugoslavia. Action Occurs at Very Time That U. S. Assistance to Balkan Nation Is Under Heated Debate.

HARSH words are flying back and forth between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Relations between these 2 communist countries have become sorely strained in recent weeks. Russia has stopped giving aid to Yugoslavia, and seems bent on isolating the Balkan nation from contacts with other Red lands.

U. S. officials are carefully watching developments in the latest tiff between these 2 countries. They are wonder-

ing if Premier Nikita Khrushchev will have any more success than Joseph Stalin did in making Marshal Tito, the Yugoslav leader, toe the mark. They are also speculating on what effect, if any, the growing rift between Russia and Yugoslavia will have on our own foreign policy.

Balkan Nation. The country whose leader is refusing to kowtow to the Soviet Union lies along the Adriatic Sea in southeastern Europe. It was

formed 39 years ago—right after World War I—from the old Balkan kingdoms of Serbia, and Montenegro, and from parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The word *Yugoslavia* means *Land of the South Slavs*.

A bit larger than Wyoming, Yugoslavia is a country of heavily forested mountains and great central plains. Most of the nation's 18,000,000 people make a living from farming. Though Yugoslavia is still a primitive land in many ways, substantial industrial progress has been made in recent years. Supplies of iron ore, bauxite, copper, and lead form the basis for further industrial growth.

Tito and Russia. Over the past dozen years, the relations of Russia and Yugoslavia have ranged from one extreme to another. Right after World War II, this mountainous country was universally regarded as a Russian puppet. Its head man, Marshal Tito, was a Moscow-trained Red. Its communist government was modeled after that of the Soviet Union.

In 1948 a dramatic split took place. Tito insisted that his country would not tolerate Russian control. Thereupon, Yugoslavia pursued an independent course. Despite the split, Tito insisted that he was as strong a communist as ever. But, he proclaimed, Yugoslavia's Reds did not have to follow the Russian model of communism.

Joseph Stalin, who at that time was Soviet dictator, used all kinds of pressure to try to upset the Tito government. Most of Yugoslavia's trade had been with the Soviet Union and other

(Concluded on page 2)

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

"AMERICA" IN POLAND

A new magazine describing life in the United States and written in the Polish tongue will soon appear on newsstands in Communist Poland. Put out by the U. S. Information Agency, the new magazine will be called "America." It will be similar to *America Illustrated*, a Russian-language publication that we have been sending to the Soviet Union since 1956.

LARGEST CITY

Which is the world's largest city? New York or London? Though London often claims to be the world's first city, the United Nations says New York has more inhabitants than any other city on the globe.

According to a recent UN report on the world's big cities, New York has 7,795,471 inhabitants, not counting the more than 6,000,000 people living adjacent to the metropolis. London, if only persons living in the city proper

are counted, is far down the list of world cities. Tokyo is second with 7,161,513 inhabitants.

STRANGE BATTLE

Strange armies are ranging over the countryside of Italy. From time to time, they become locked in fierce battles to the death. Combatants on one side are crop-destroying caterpillars. Their opponents are red ants, spread over the countryside by Italy's farm experts in an effort to wipe out the destructive caterpillars. It was found that ants are more effective in the fight against caterpillars than are insecticides.

SUSPICIOUS SHIPS

A Soviet fishing fleet has been anchored about 100 miles off the coast of Nova Scotia for some time now. Occasionally, one of the Red vessels anchored there slips out to sea, and is quickly replaced by a new ship.

American planes have been keeping a watchful eye on the communist ships, and we suspect that they are on some secret Soviet mission instead of on a fishing expedition as Moscow maintains. But there isn't much we can do about the Soviet activities in the North Atlantic because the ships have a right to be there under international law.

FRIENDLY LEADER

France's new Foreign Minister, under the government of Premier Charles de Gaulle, is a good friend of the United States. He is Couve de Murville, who once served as French ambassador here, and who has made many American friends.

BRITISH RATIONING ENDS

Britain plans to end coal rationing next month. Coal is the last remaining item on the World War II list of rationed goods.

Yugoslavia

(Concluded from page 1)

communist lands. It was promptly cut off, causing great hardship to Yugoslavia. Tito's government might have fallen had not the United States and other western lands gone to Yugoslavia's aid.

We helped Tito because our leaders felt it would be to our advantage to encourage the split among communist nations. We wanted to keep Yugoslavia independent, as an example to other Russian-dominated lands that they, too, could throw off the Soviet yoke. Moreover, we felt that if a world conflict should break out, Yugoslavia—with one of Europe's largest armies—might be on our side.

Until Stalin's death, Russia put tremendous pressure on Yugoslavia. Although Soviet leaders did everything they could to make Tito knuckle under, they were unsuccessful.

Change in Climate. After Stalin's death, the new Soviet rulers began to show a more friendly attitude toward Yugoslavia. Diplomatic and trade relations were resumed between the 2 countries. In 1955, Russian leaders visited Yugoslavia in a further attempt to patch up differences. Tito later made a trip to Moscow and was warmly greeted there.

Though Tito was somewhat critical of the way that Russia acted in Hungary in 1956, he did declare that Moscow acted rightly in putting down the uprising there. The Soviet Union agreed to help Yugoslavia in its industrial program. As 1958 got under way, the 2 countries seemed to be friendly.

Latest Rift. That Yugoslavia and Russia still had their differences became apparent last spring when the Kremlin launched attacks on Tito. Moscow's criticism seemed to boil down to this: that Tito insisted on following his own brand of communism, and that Yugoslavia refused to acknowledge the Soviet Union's leadership in Red affairs.

Late last month, Russia announced that it was going to "postpone for 5 years" aid that it had promised earlier to Yugoslavia. It had previously agreed to grant Tito's government



YUGOSLAVIA is a little larger than Wyoming. It has close to 18,000,000 people. Belgrade is the nation's capital city.

\$285,000,000 to help build aluminum and fertilizer plants.

What is behind the latest Soviet move? It is apparent that many Russian leaders—despite the policy of "friendship" with Yugoslavia during the past few years—are still bitterly resentful of Tito. They obviously feel that the "friendship" policy pursued by Khrushchev has failed to bring Tito under Soviet control.

Whether Khrushchev himself really favored a change in dealing with Yugoslavia is uncertain. Some feel that he did. Others think that he was forced by his rivals in the Kremlin to adopt a harsher line in dealing with Tito. There is some evidence that a power struggle is going on behind the scenes between Khrushchev and some of his rivals in the Moscow ruling group.

What It Shows. The widening rift is unquestionably a blow to the Soviet Union. It makes plain for the whole world to see that there is still strong resistance within the communist bloc to Russian leadership. And the ex-

ample of Yugoslavia—going its own independent way—is a reminder to other small communist nations that they, too, may be able to get out from under Soviet control.

Russia's withdrawal of aid from Yugoslavia makes plain that Soviet aid is not—as Khrushchev had claimed—"without strings." Moscow, it is apparent, demanded the strict adherence of Tito's government to its leadership as the price of assistance. When Yugoslavia refused to do exactly as Russia wanted, aid was withdrawn. This action, it is felt, may cause some of the so-called neutral lands that Moscow has been helping—India, Indonesia, and the United Arab Republic, for example—to think twice before becoming tied too closely to Russia.

Will Tito Fall? Will Nikita Khrushchev be able to make Tito give in? Will Khrushchev succeed where Stalin failed?

Most observers feel that Tito is in a much stronger position today than he was when Stalin tried to upset him 10 years ago. At that time, Yugoslavia was still suffering from the effects of World War II, the economy was stagnant, and most of Yugoslavia's trade was with Russia and its satellites.

Today the war damages have been largely repaired. There is plenty of food available, and consumer goods are in ample supply in the shops. Less than 25% of Yugoslavia's trade is with communist lands. Industries that have been built up since World War II are beginning to prosper.

To be sure, housing is still in short supply, and factory wages are low. But conditions are much better than they were a few years ago. Though the people in this communist land lack the freedoms we associate with democracy, most of them realize that they would have even less freedom should Russia upset their government and put its own puppets in power. In case of a clash with the Soviet Union, the great majority of Yugoslavs, it is believed, would support Tito.

U. S. Policy. The latest disagreement between Yugoslavia and Russia raises the question of what the U. S. relationship with Tito's country should now be. Since the initial break between

Russia and Yugoslavia in 1948, we have furnished aid worth more than 1½ billion dollars to the Balkan nation which Tito heads. This includes both military and economic assistance, as well as large amounts of surplus wheat.

Whether we should continue to help Yugoslavia is the subject of a good deal of controversy. Some Americans cite the recent flare-up between Tito and Moscow as an indication that we should continue to help Yugoslavia. They say:

"The way that Tito has been defying Russia shows that he is determined to keep his country from falling under Soviet control. It is to our advantage to help him, and thereby prevent Moscow from expanding its empire. The example of an independent Tito will tempt other Red nations to throw off the Kremlin's control. Some day this spirit of independence may become so strong in eastern Europe that leaders of these communist lands—even Tito himself—may be forced to permit truly free elections.

"Helping Tito doesn't imply that we approve of the way Yugoslavia is run. It simply indicates that it is to America's benefit to keep the Balkan land out of Soviet clutches."

Others feel that we should stop extending aid to Yugoslavia, and they contend that recent developments do not make aid to Tito any more desirable. They argue:

"Tito's spats and later reconciliations with Moscow would be laughable, if the relations of these countries were not so involved in the deadly serious business of the cold war. It is perfectly safe to predict that these 2 communist lands will make up again before long. After all, they agree on the communist type of government and on the denial of democratic freedoms.

"Tito, it is plain, is a clever politician who plays off one side against the other in the cold war. While he is wangling a lot of assistance for his country, he is giving nothing in return—not even assurance that he would stand beside us in a showdown with Russia. Let's save the millions we are extending to Tito, or at least channel the funds to loyal, democratic nations."

—By HOWARD SWEET



NEARLY ALL the manufactured products made in Yugoslavia are used at home. Factories turn out cloth, foods, and other consumer goods. However, the government is also trying to promote heavy industry to help strengthen the country.

Newsmaker

Marshal Tito

THE eyes of the world are once again on Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito. People everywhere wonder just what the outcome of Tito's latest rift with Moscow will be, and what his plans are for the future of his country (see page 1 story).

Tito (whose real name is Josip Broz) was born about 1892 in Croatia—a region in the northwest corner of present-day Yugoslavia. He fought against Czarist Russia in World War I, was captured, and turned to communism when Russian Reds seized control of their country's government.

When he returned to Yugoslavia in the early 1920's, Broz became a Red conspirator. To hide his identity, he assumed various names. One of these was Tito, which has stuck with him since 1937.

For a livelihood, Tito worked as a locksmith and metal worker. From time to time he was thrown into jail, for even his false names didn't always protect him from Yugoslav authorities.

When he was free, Tito quickly returned to his communist activities. By 1937 he was an important official in the party.

Most people first heard of this leader during World War II. When Germany and Italy invaded Yugoslavia, Tito organized his own fighting forces to resist the invaders. He became a hero to many Yugoslavs. Many others did not like him because he was a communist.

Tito's underground armies kept more than a dozen German divisions tied up. Meanwhile, he strengthened his political grip on the country, dealing ruthlessly with those of his countrymen who disagreed with him. When the war ended, the former Yugoslav monarchy was abolished, and Tito headed the communist government that was set up.



MARSHAL TITO
Boss of Yugoslavia

At first, Tito's Yugoslavia was closely linked with Moscow. But the Yugoslav leader pursued a course that was too independent for the Kremlin to tolerate. In 1948 he broke with Moscow.

Since that time, Tito has accepted aid from both western capitals and from Moscow, and has repeatedly declared that he intends to follow the orders of neither side.

Tito spends long hours in his Belgrade offices every day. He keeps a close check on the activities of all his government offices, and supervises Yugoslavia's dealings with other countries.

—By ANTON BERLE



OUR FOREFATHERS in this country constructed shelters out of the materials which were plentiful and closest at hand

Historical Background

Houses for Pioneers Were Not Palaces

DID you ever wish you could live in a log cabin as did our forefathers in exciting days of the past?

Your home would probably have only one room, with a loft and a pile of straw for sleeping purposes. The floor would be hard-packed earth, which sometimes would change to sticky mud during heavy rains. Oiled paper or animal skins over openings in the wall would serve as windows.

In winter, you would sit as close to the fireplace as you dared in an effort to keep warm. While the hot fire nearly scorched your face, you would feel an uncomfortably cold draft of air on your back. The burning logs or a candle would serve as light.

Of course, most early Americans weren't satisfied to stay for any length of time in such crude shelters. As soon as they had a roof over their heads, they began to make plans for more comfortable dwellings. Log cabins were enlarged. New homes were built out of hand-hewn timbers, stones, or bricks. The thatch or bark on the roof was replaced by wooden shingles, clay tile, or some other material.

During the 1800's, homes gradually became more and more comfortable. Stoves were used for heating in place of fireplaces, and lamps that burned fat or oil replaced candles for lighting.

By the 1820's, gas was already used for lighting by some communities, while gas stoves for cooking came into use a few decades later. At the close of the 1800's, electricity began to replace gas for lighting.

Meanwhile, our cities grew by leaps and bounds. In 1800, New York City had only a few thousand inhabitants. Sixty years later it was the home of 600,000 people—the third largest city in the world at that time.

As the cities grew, so did the slum housing areas, particularly near the factories that were springing up in the 1800's. In many cases, employers built dwellings for their workers. Though some of these workers' homes were clean and airy, many of them were drab, dingy, and cramped for space.

For many years, there were few laws governing housing conditions.

Wooden dwellings with as many as 5 floors had no proper fire escapes. Many buildings had rooms with no outside windows or ventilation of any kind. There were very few sanitary facilities, and garbage was usually thrown out into the street, breeding flies, rats, and other carriers of disease. Fire and sickness took many lives.

Living conditions in the slums during the second half of the 1800's were graphically described by Jacob Riis, a social worker and newsman, in his "How the Other Half Lives." He describes a visit to a crowded tenement house in this way:

"The hall is dark, and you might stumble over the children—All the fresh air that ever enters those stairs comes from the hall door that is forever slamming . . . The sinks are in the hallways, so that all the tenants may have access."

Though Riis and others of his time called on the cities to do something to fight slums, little was done about the problem until the present century was well under way.

While most cities did enact certain sanitary rules and building codes before the end of the 1800's, it wasn't until the 1900's that many of them launched anti-slum programs. At the same time, more and more private groups also began building bright, airy homes and apartments to replace shabby gray tenements. While housing conditions have greatly improved, there is still much to be done in this field, as a brief look around many of our cities will show.

—By ANTON BERLE

Pronunciations

Allahabad—āl'a-hā-bād'
Americo Tomas—ā-mā-rē'kuh tō-mās'
Antonio de Oliveira Salazar—ān-tō'nyōō dī ō-lī-vā'ruh suh-luh-zāhr'
Charles de Gaulle—shārl' duh gol'
Couve de Murville—kōōv' duh mūr-vēl'
Gamal Nasser—gā-māl' nās'er
Humberto Delgado—ūm-bēr'tuh del-gā'thō
Josip Broz—yō'sip broz'
Nikita Khrushchev—nī-kē'tā krōō-shchōf'
Tito—tē'tō

News Quiz

Housing

1. Why were home-building activities curtailed during the 1930s and early 1940s?
2. Give figures to show how the prices of new homes have risen in the past 3 years.
3. The new housing measure has 2 purposes. Tell what they are.
4. How much will the new housing law cost the United States?
5. Describe how the new housing measure works by telling exactly what happens when a person starts out to buy a house.
6. Give figures to show the effect of a slum section on an average city's residential area.
7. Give arguments for and against the building of publicly owned housing projects.

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think the new housing law will help to promote employment? Give your reasons.
2. Would you favor the building of more publicly owned housing projects? Why, or why not?

Yugoslavia

1. Briefly describe Yugoslavia.
2. Trace the relationship between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union from the end of World War II to the death of Stalin.
3. What changes took place in this relationship soon after Stalin's death in 1953?
4. Describe the latest friction between Russia and Yugoslavia.
5. Why may this rift cause Moscow trouble in its relations with certain other nations?
6. How do most observers feel about the possibility of Russia's forcing Tito to knuckle under?
7. Why do some Americans feel that we should continue to help Yugoslavia?
8. What are the views of those who are opposed to extending further U. S. aid to Tito's country?

Discussion

1. Do you believe that the aid we have extended Yugoslavia since 1948 has been worthwhile to the United States? Explain.
2. Do you think that the latest flare-up between Russia and Tito calls for any changes in our future aid program to Yugoslavia? Give reasons for your answer.

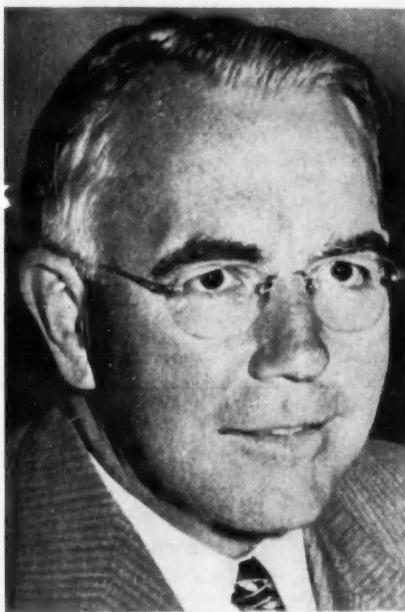
Miscellaneous

1. What is the International Labor Organization? Why are its members now meeting in Geneva, Switzerland?
2. Tell something about the background of John McCone. What important government post will he take over July 1?
3. What is the purpose of a proposed 12-nation meeting on Antarctica?
4. Briefly describe how India's Community Development Program operates.
5. At what time of year and in which sections of the nation do tornadoes strike most frequently?
6. Define "rider" and "item veto."
7. Who are some leading members of the National Security Council and what are the functions of this body?

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The Story of the Week



JOHN McCONE will succeed Lewis L. Strauss as chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission

ILO Meets

An important meeting on global labor problems is now taking place in Geneva, Switzerland. It is a conference of the International Labor Organization (ILO), a branch of the United Nations.

The parley, in which delegates from some 80 nations—representing their governments, labor and management—are taking part, will conclude its business this week. Secretary of Labor James Mitchell and a number of high-ranking union and management officials have been speaking for America at the Geneva get-together.

The chief purpose of the ILO meeting is to find new ways to improve labor standards and the social well-being of workers throughout the world. The delegates are also going over proposals for hundreds of special projects to improve living standards in various parts of the globe.

Last year, ILO launched some 200 technical assistance projects. Many of these were "pilot" projects which were set up to teach persons in underdeveloped lands to help their neighbors grow better crops and establish small industries.

Labor Law Controversy

A storm is swirling around the nation's capital over proposed changes in laws governing activities of labor unions. Changes proposed by Democratic Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts and Republican Senator Irving Ives of New York have been sharply criticized by Secretary of Labor James Mitchell and others.

The Kennedy-Ives measure includes provisions calling for (1) secret balloting in union elections; and (2) regular financial reports by union leaders and employers, including reports on welfare funds, to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Mr. Mitchell and a number of lawmakers of both parties contend that the Kennedy-Ives bill has too many "loopholes," and would give only "illusory protection" to union members and the public from possible labor abuses.

Senators Kennedy and Ives, and their supporters, say these criticisms are "utterly uncalled for." They con-

tend that the proposed labor changes are solely aimed at correcting the kind of union abuses uncovered in Senate hearings over the past year or so. Opponents, it is argued, seek to achieve similar ends but by punishing the entire labor movement while doing so.

McCone for AEC

"The President has chosen well in nominating him [John McCone] for the 5-year term soon to be vacated by Chairman Lewis Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission." That was the editorial comment of the *Washington Star* on the recent White House appointment of McCone to the important government agency that supervises the nation's atomic activities.

McCone, whose appointment must still be approved by the Senate, is slated to take over the AEC post July 1. At that time, Strauss will retire from the AEC and take over his new duties as special "atoms-for-peace" adviser to the President.

Born 56 years ago in San Francisco, California, McCone studied engineering and later became head of engineering and other firms. In the late 1940's, he served on a special committee that made a study of our air power. Later, he served as Deputy Secretary of Defense, and as Under Secretary of the Air Force.

Antarctic Talks

How can Antarctica be kept open to global scientific studies? That is the question now being discussed at preliminary talks among representatives of 12 nations. Later, full-scale meetings will be held in an effort to work out a treaty for the future of the frozen continent.

Uncle Sam called for such a treaty in notes to all countries, including Russia, that have been exploring Antarctica during the current International Geophysical Year (IGY), which ends next December 31. These countries are, in addition to the United States and Russia: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Britain, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, and South Africa.

Our call for a treaty to keep Antarctica open to the scientists of the entire world won the approval of Moscow earlier this month, and preliminary talks on this issue were begun by the nations concerned soon after that time.

About three-fourths of Antarctica is now claimed by different nations. Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, Norway, Chile, and Argentina have staked out claims in Antarctica. Americans have played a big part in exploring the South Pole region, but our government doesn't have any land claims there and doesn't recognize those of other countries. So far, Russia has taken the same position that we have.

Unless some international agreement on Antarctica is reached soon, rivalry over this vast territory might cause trouble when IGY activities end there at the close of 1958.

India's Villages

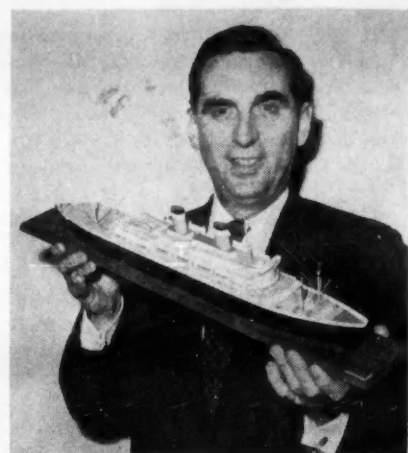
The name "Allahabad" probably means little to most Americans other than that it has a rather strange sound. But to many people of India it is important. It is the name of a village in northern India that typifies the country's village development program.

Like so many other Indian villages, Allahabad is a cluster of mud huts, housing perhaps 500 people. There is no central water supply, no sewage system, no electricity, and there are very few modern farm tools.

But in Allahabad, as in thousands of other Indian villages, big changes are taking place. Through its Community Development Program, India's government is showing the villagers a better way to live. Experts are showing these people how to grow better crops, to set up small industries, and to improve health standards. Teachers are sent to the villages to organize new schools.

So far, about half of India's villages have been reached by the Community Development Program. All villages in the big Asian land are scheduled to be included in this plan by 1961.

Though many of the communities that have been helped in this way still



COLONEL CHARLES DENISON, of the Maritime Administration, holds a model of a new ship which will run without a crew. Its top-secret navigation system is called SINS. In wartime, such vessels could carry vital cargoes through submarine-infested waters without risking the lives of U. S. seamen.

look much the same to the visitor as they did in years gone by, big changes have been made in the lives of their inhabitants not readily visible to outsiders. The villagers' crops are better, and fewer of them suffer from disease. Most important, they are being trained to work for better things in the years to come.

More Trade with Reds?

Moscow is knocking on the doors of western nations with a huge shopping list in hand. The Reds want to buy cotton, textiles, and machines to produce chemicals and other goods.

At present, the United States does very little business with Russia and her satellites. Our government bans the shipment of a long list of items to the Reds—items that we feel might help strengthen the communist war machine. Britain, West Germany, and some of our other allies do more business with Moscow than we do. But these countries also agree, by and large, not to sell goods to the communists that might increase their war-making power.

However, some of our allies feel that our list of banned goods is too long. These countries are seeking to expand trade with Russia.

Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which we are a member, are now discussing the possibility of liberalizing trade with Russia, and of taking a number of items off the banned list.

Destructive Storms

"Tornado coming!" This cry strikes terror into the hearts of Americans living in sections of the country where these destructive storms are most likely to appear.

Though tornadoes may come any time of the year and strike almost any part of the nation, they appear most frequently in the spring and summer, and in the states stretching from Texas to Iowa and Michigan. Not long ago, particularly destructive storms hit Wisconsin and Kansas.

Scientists know that tornadoes occur when warm, moist air collides with cold, dry air. But they don't know exactly what sets off the dangerous storms. The Weather Bureau is now



KAREN WIESE, 16, hopes to put herself through nurses training with the money she earns raising pedigreed chihuahuas. The high school senior now has 6 dogs of the rare, long-haired variety. She hopes to receive an average of \$45 for each.

looking further into the causes of tornadoes and how to forecast these twisters more accurately.

At present, the Weather Bureau uses radar to track tornadoes and storms likely to spawn these destructive twisters. A new radar system has just recently been installed at Wichita, Kansas. There is also a network of ground observers to spot tornadoes and keep track of their movements. Though most twisters can be forecast through these means, a few still hit without warning.

The power of a tornado has thus far been almost beyond measurement, and its destructiveness is difficult to imagine. The winds inside the whirling funnel are believed to reach velocities of up to 500 miles an hour. The terrible force of the winds can tear apart strong buildings and scatter them like kindling.

Sherman Adams

There are differing views on recent charges that Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams misused his high office to help a business friend. The charges, made before a Senate committee investigating the activities of certain federal regulatory agencies, are briefly as follows:

Over the past 4 years, millionaire industrialist Bernard Goldfine purchased clothing and paid a total of \$2,000 or more in hotel bills for Adams and his family.

During the same period of time, the Presidential Assistant called, or asked others to call, federal agencies to inquire into matters that concerned Mr. Goldfine and his business interests. The implication is that Mr. Adams did favors for Mr. Goldfine in return for gifts.

Mr. Adams sharply denies he acted on behalf of Goldfine as implied by his accusers before the Senate hearing. The Presidential Assistant insists that he never at any time used his public office to seek help for his friend. But Mr. Adams does admit the industrialist paid his hotel bills as a gesture of friendship.

The Adams incident is resulting in a hot debate. Critics charge:

"Adams made political capital in past election campaigns out of charges that certain Democratic officials under the administration of President Truman used their office to obtain favors for friends. He is now guilty of the same charges he has leveled at others, and he should be forced to resign."

Friends of Mr. Adams say: "Mr. Adams is not guilty of any wrongdoing. He has clearly shown that he never interceded on behalf of Mr. Goldfine to gain special treatment or favors for him. Hence, the case of Mr. Adams is not at all similar to the cases under the Truman administration."

UN and Lebanon

A small band of United Nations troops and observers has a big job to do in Lebanon. The group is a special watchdog commission recently sent to the Middle Eastern land by the UN. It was sent there in answer to charges made by Lebanese officials that the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) is providing support to rebels within their country.

The UN band is now patrolling the Lebanese-UAR boundaries. It hopes to prevent any movement of troops or arms into strife-torn Lebanon from the neighboring land.

Riders and Item Veto

As midsummer approaches, the temperature and humidity of Washington's weather often makes life uncomfortable in the nation's capital. Also, election day for many congressmen, to be held November 4, comes nearer with each passing day.

The combination of hot weather and the approaching elections is making many lawmakers on Capitol Hill eager for the adjournment of Congress. Hence, there is always the possibility that legislation will be pushed through the congressional mill in a hurry.

Sometimes when Congress acts hastily on a measure, special provisions, known as "riders," are added to the bill. These are provisions tacked onto another bill in the hope that it will ride through Congress.



JAMES MACARTHUR and Carol Lynley star in a new Walt Disney production "The Light in the Forest." The story concerns the adventures of a young man who returns to accept the white man's life after spending his boyhood as the son of an Indian chief. The movie also features Fess Parker, Wendell Corey, and Joanne Dru.

If the President wants to approve the chief features of a bill, but objects to a rider attached to it, he has only 2 choices. He can approve the bill as it stands, or he can veto the entire measure. He cannot, under existing rules, say "no" to a part of any proposal without turning down the entire bill.

Now Congress is once again studying proposals to give the President special powers to strike out any part of a bill sent to the White House for signature. The power to veto sections of a bill is known as the "item veto."

Nasser and Reds

When United Arab (Egyptian-Syrian) Republic President Gamal Nasser received the Red Carpet treatment on his visit to Moscow some weeks ago, western observers feared he would move even further into the communist camp.

But since his return to Cairo, the capital of UAR, Nasser has actually stepped up efforts to make friends with the United States and its allies. At the same time, the UAR chief has been seeking closer ties with Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, who has recently been sharply criticized by Moscow.

At home, meanwhile, Nasser is muffling the Soviet bloc's propaganda voice beamed at his people. Also, for the first time in many years, the UAR President is permitting Cairo newspapers to print stories severely critical of the Soviet Union.

Do President Nasser's actions mean he is gradually turning his back on Moscow in favor of the West? Or are they part of his tactics to get as much aid as he can from both sides? Only time will answer these questions.

Security Council

Within the past few weeks, lights have burned later than usual in the Executive Office Building next to the White House. There, top government leaders meet as the National Security Council (NSC) to discuss the major issues facing the nation.

Some of the big problems recently discussed at NSC meetings include: (1) How can relations between Uncle Sam and Latin American lands be improved? (2) What policies should we adopt to preserve peace in the explosive Middle East? (3) What new efforts should we make to get Russia to agree on global disarmament?

NSC's chief functions are to advise the President on over-all policies relating to defense, foreign affairs, and issues facing Americans on the home front. The group also makes a continuous study of how effectively current American policies are helping to achieve world peace, adequate national defense, and prosperity at home.

NSC members include President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy, Director of Mobilization Gordon Gray, and other top government leaders.

East German Incident

Earlier this month, 9 U. S. Army men were flying a helicopter near the communist East German border. A thunderstorm came up unexpectedly and blew them off course, forcing them to land on East German soil.

The German Reds immediately seized the 9 men and their helicopter. We protested to Moscow about the incident, because East Germany is controlled by Russia. The Soviets ignored our protests, and said we must deal with the East German regime to get our men back.

This turn of events put Uncle Sam on the spot. We don't recognize East Germany as a nation because we regard it as a land occupied by the Russians. By discussing the issue with that puppet land, we would, in the eyes of the world, give at least tacit recognition to the German Red regime. That, apparently, has been the aim of Moscow in its refusal to act on the case.

Reluctantly, Uncle Sam has decided to deal with the East German officials as he would deal with any other "kidnapers" for the return of our men.



YOUNG BOB DUNCAN, a high school student in East Point, Georgia, won first place in an industrial art fair recently with this boat, built as a school project. The boat, which cost \$297 to build, is probably worth about \$1,000. Bob plans to enter it in a national contest soon.

Housing in U. S.

(Concluded from page 1)

and the World War II years, home-building activities were sharply curtailed. This fact, plus the constantly increasing population, led to an acute housing shortage.

After the conflict ended in 1945, the construction industry greatly picked up momentum. In 1950, for the first time, more than a million urban homes and apartment units were constructed in the United States during a 12-month period. Every year after that, until 1957, the million mark was exceeded. In 1950 and 1955, more than 1,300,000 new city dwellings were started.

This building program, even though it broke past records, could not overcome the housing shortage previously created and, at the same time meet the demands of the growing population. The situation was gradually improving but still far from satisfactory. To make matters worse, the recession came last year and housing construction again fell below the million mark for new urban dwellings.

So, today, instead of continuing to pick up ground slowly, we are again losing ground. This applies not only to new dwellings but also to needed repair work on old ones, and to the elimination of slum areas.

One reason for the latest slowdown in this field is that the cost of houses has reached a higher peak than ever before. As a result, people have difficulty paying for homes. During the last 3 years, the average price of new houses has increased from \$13,500 to \$15,000. To afford a \$15,000 house, it is estimated that a family should earn at least \$6,000 a year. Two-thirds of American families do not have this large an income.

Quick Action

Senator Sparkman's speech won approval from many Democrats and Republicans alike. The Senate moved swiftly. The Committee on Banking and Currency held hearings and gathered testimony of informed and interested individuals. A report was made, and the housing bill—S.3418—was voted through the Senate and House of Representatives. On April 1, President Eisenhower signed the measure.

The new legislation had a dual purpose. The lawmakers had many worries about the country's economic slump. The bill was designed to boost employment as well as to promote housing. The Committee Report states that: "Assuming a volume of 200,000 units produced as a direct result of this bill, it would appear that employment could be increased, during a 1-year period, by 500,000 to 600,000 man years of work."

"So far as new homes are concerned, this would provide, in the remainder of 1958 alone, markets for an additional 2½ billion feet of lumber; over 900,000,000 bricks; 460,000,000 pounds of cement; 400,000 tons of steel; 1,800,000 doors; 5,000,000 wall plug outlets; and 2,200,000 electric switches."

How does S.3418 work? Let us suppose that you want to buy a house and that you have a salary of \$400 per month. You do not have much money saved, but you would prefer making payments on a home each month to paying rent. You find a place which costs \$10,000. You want to borrow

some money to make the purchase—money which can be repaid a little each month.

A government agency will help you. If you are a former member of the armed services, the Veterans' Administration (VA) will insure your loan. Anyone else buying a house may get this guarantee from the Federal Housing Administration (FHA).

This "insurance" guarantees that the person who lends you the sum you need will get his money back. Otherwise, he might not be willing to make the loan, or he might charge you a much higher interest rate because of his risk of not being repaid.

Provisions in the new law make it easier for you to buy a house. For

plan will be 1.8 billion dollars. Critics feel that this is too large an expenditure at a time when the government is already tremendously in debt. Supporters say that the nation will be strengthened by better homes for its people, and that the federal cost involved will be more than repaid by its good effect on the nation's economy.

Urban Renewal Program

There is less opposition to this type of government assistance in the housing field than to its so-called *urban renewal program*. This involves slum clearance and rebuilding of adequate dwellings. In nearly all our cities, there are sizable sections where living quarters are unfit for human

rent them at the lowest possible price to low-income families. The occupants are usually people who have been living in slum areas.

How effective is this program? In 1956, the President requested federal aid to build 70,000 new public housing units. Senator Sparkman charges that, although the President received the money he asked for, only a few more than 4,000 of the units have been placed under contract.

The President asked in his budget message of this year for an extension of the time limit on the program. His supporters say that practical difficulties in achieving cooperation between the federal and local governments have held up the program.

Critics of publicly owned housing projects are pleased that so little is being done along this line at present. They argue as follows:

Public Housing Critics

"The government's entry into this field is socialistic and un-American. It should not compete with private industry in housing any more than it should in the production of food or clothing. Ours is a free enterprise system and we must keep it that way if we are to maintain our high living standards. Private builders are hurt—may even be driven out of business—when public agencies enter this field."

The people in favor of some public housing contend that private builders cannot eliminate slums and provide decent living quarters for low-income groups, because there is no money to be made in doing so. It is argued that any effective campaign along this line has to be planned and financed by the federal government in cooperation with the cities and states. Most of those who take this position say they do not favor large-scale socialization of the housing industry, but they do believe it is the responsibility of government to help people move out of homes that are unfit to live in.

In conclusion, it may be said that Americans as a whole are better housed than the people of any other large nation in the world. At the same time, it is generally recognized that a sizable minority of people in this country still do not enjoy satisfactory living quarters. While there is agreement that we should work as fast as possible to remedy this situation, there are differences of opinion as to the best ways of tackling the job.

—By ANN RICHARDSON

Dulles to See De Gaulle

Secretary of State Dulles will fly to Paris early next month for talks with French Premier Charles de Gaulle. The De Gaulle government asked for the meeting with Mr. Dulles to discuss a wide range of world problems, including France's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Reports from Paris indicate that Premier De Gaulle also wants to talk to Secretary Dulles about the possibility of a top-level meeting with Soviet leaders, and about French nuclear developments. France, which hopes soon to perfect an atomic bomb, fears that if American plans for an early ban on nuclear tests succeed, Paris may be left without an A-bomb in its arsenal.

(The French have been working on a nuclear bomb for some time now, and hope to have one ready for testing soon.)

85TH CONGRESS
2d Session

S. 3418

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 19, 1958
Ordered printed as passed

AN ACT

To stimulate residential construction.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 That (a) section 203 (b) (2) of the National Housing Act
- 4 is amended by striking out "\$10,000" wherever it appears
- 5 and inserting in lieu thereof "\$13,500"
- 6 (b) Section 220 (d) (3) of such Act is amended by
- 7 striking out "\$10,000" wherever it appears and inserting in
- 8 lieu thereof "\$13,500".
- 9 SEC. 2. Section 305 (c) of the National Housing Act is
- 10 amended by striking out "\$450,000,000" and inserting in
- 11 lieu thereof "\$950,000,000".

I

THIS IS THE FIRST PAGE of the measure which Congress passed to stimulate the construction of new housing. Altogether the law covers 13 pages.

one thing, a smaller down payment is required.

The Federal National Mortgage Association offers an additional kind of assistance. This agency, usually referred to as "Fannie Mae," makes it more advantageous for private investors to lend you money to build your house. If a private investor lends money to you, "Fannie Mae" makes him 2 guarantees. He will be able to get the money (which he invested for a long term) immediately—if he should need it. Also, he will be able to do it without a loss. S.3418 gives "Fannie Mae" an additional 1½ billion dollars for this operation.

The Veterans' Administration is getting an extension on its program. It was due to expire in July, but now the deadline is extended to 1960 for those who were in uniform during World War II, and to 1965 for those who took part in the Korean conflict. Veterans living in areas where they cannot get a loan will be able to borrow directly from the government.

The total cost of the new housing

occupancy. These blighted areas are bad not only for the families compelled to live in them, but also for communities and the nation as well.

According to estimates, slum and substandard districts comprise 20% of an average city's residential areas, but they account for:

33% of the population; 45% of the major crimes; 55% of the juvenile delinquency; 50% of the arrests; 60% of the tuberculosis; 50% of the disease; 35% of the fires; 45% of the total city service costs.

Since the people who live in the slum areas are low-income groups, they contribute only 6% of the average local government's revenue. Hence, these sections cost each city a maximum and contribute a minimum.

What is the solution to this problem? The programs to rebuild the slums are complex and varied. For every dollar that local communities provide for the purpose, the federal government adds 2 more. That is the way it is financed.

After the public dwellings have been completed, the local governments



FISHING is a big business in Portugal. Over 40,000 Portuguese earn their living from the sea. Many of their fishing boats resemble those built by the ancient Phoenicians centuries ago. One of Portugal's most colorful sights is a festival which takes place when the big fishing fleets leave Lisbon for grounds near Greenland and Nova Scotia.

Portuguese Elect a President

Election Outcome Is Old Story, but Opposition Is New

JUST as listeners to an old, well-known story patiently await the familiar ending, so did Portuguese voters anticipate the returns of their recent presidential election. They foresaw the outcome far in advance.

Once again the winning candidate was of the National Union, the political party of Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, whose dictatorial regime has controlled Portugal for more than a quarter of a century. Rear Admiral Americo Tomas' acquisition of the presidency was no surprise, since the government had taken steps to insure his election. He is expected to reappoint Salazar as Premier as a matter of course.

On the other hand, however, the June 8 election in Portugal did vary a bit from its well-known pattern. For the first time since the present regime was set up in 1926, the voters were allowed a choice between 2 candidates. In the past, the government had disqualified all opposition candidates as being "unsuitable," or the candidates had dropped out before election day.

The result of the June 8 choice is interesting. Although the opposition candidate lost, as was expected, he did poll about 25% of the popular vote. Observers feel this result is significant because it indicated serious voter dissatisfaction with the Salazar regime—despite the fact that voters were not allowed full and free information during the campaign.

Leading the opposition was General Humberto Delgado, who promised to dismiss Salazar and restore Portugal to a democracy based on a 2-party political system. The campaign was the sharpest the country had seen since the present regime was established. It was marked not only by tough talk, but also by clashes between police and Delgado supporters.

It is reported that the Portuguese are dissatisfied with the lack of im-

provement in their standard of living. Salazar is criticized for having put the financial stability of the nation ahead of the well-being of its people.

Portugal was in serious economic difficulty when it became a republic in 1910, following a revolution which overthrew the monarchy. In 1932 Salazar became Premier and dictator and immediately set to work to put Portugal's economy in order. Although he balanced the national budget, Portuguese today still have one of the poorest standards of living in western Europe—the per capita income is about \$250 a year.

Portugal also has one of the highest illiteracy rates in free Europe, about 41%. Agricultural yields are low, and industry is hampered. It is said that Portugal would be bankrupt if it were not for her colonies which total almost 24 times the area of the homeland.

Portugal itself, sandwiched between Spain and the Atlantic, is 33,500 square miles, an area a bit bigger than Maine. It is a varied, oblong-shaped land with many mountains.

Farming. One of Portugal's main industries is agriculture, employing about 60% of the people. Farm products account for about 21% of all exports. The leading agricultural products are cork, wine, grain, and olives. Portugal is the world's largest producer of cork, supplying half the cork on international markets. Now, however, this market is threatened by the use of synthetic corks and metal caps as bottle stoppers. Portugal also ranks second as a world producer of rosin and turpentine.

Portugal's farming has changed little in recent years. The newest development is that rice has become a major crop due to irrigation. Most of the farm work is done by hand, with the help of big, slow-moving oxen to pull the plows and little burros to transport

goods. Women, usually barefooted and wearing bright skirts and kerchiefs, do much of the work.

Fishing. Women also are important to Portugal's other main industry—fishing. The women go to the waterfront early in the morning to unload, clean, and pack the catch of fish. When the fish are ready for market, they are put in huge baskets, which the women carry on their heads.

Portuguese fishermen, numbering about 40,000, engage in 3 kinds of fishing. Along the coasts they catch sardines, tuna, anchovies, and mackerel. On the high seas they trawl for whiting, pargo, and seabream. Around Newfoundland and Greenland they fish for cod. Their high-prowed boats resemble ancient Phoenician galleys, and many vessels have eyes painted on the prow in the belief that this helps the ship find its way.

The Sea. The sea not only provides Portugal with food. In centuries past it also carried her onto a crest of history known as Europe's Age of Discovery. Since early times expert boat-builders and thriving ports were found on these Atlantic shores. Then, during the 15th century, the famous Portuguese Prince Henry the Navigator set the stage for his land's century and a half of seafaring glory.

He established a pioneer school of navigation not far from Lisbon, which had Christopher Columbus as a student. Henry's work inspired many daring sea adventures—Vasco da Gama's passage to India around the Cape of Good Hope, Cabral's discovery of Brazil, and the great Magellan's trail-blazing trip around the world.

Thanks to Portugal's daring sea captains, she claimed half the world and established her present colonies of Goa in India, Macao on the China coast, part of Timor in the Malay Archipelago, the Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic, and Angola, Mozam-

bique, and Portuguese Guinea in Africa. The Atlantic islands of Madeira and Azores, 1,000 and 750 miles respectively from Portugal, are considered part of continental Portugal.

Today Portugal is looking toward the sea, once again hoping to sail her way to success and prosperity. Big vessels are being built, and freighters are being bought abroad to create a new fleet of 200 modern Portuguese merchantmen.

Industry. Some progress also is being made in industry. Because of limited resources, most of the concentration has been on small industry. The manufacturing is centered largely in the lowlands, with Lisbon ranking as the chief industrial city.

Power for industry is a problem because there is little coal in Portugal. Now, however, hydroelectric plants are being built, and the oil-refining industry also is growing. A variety of undeveloped minerals are available.

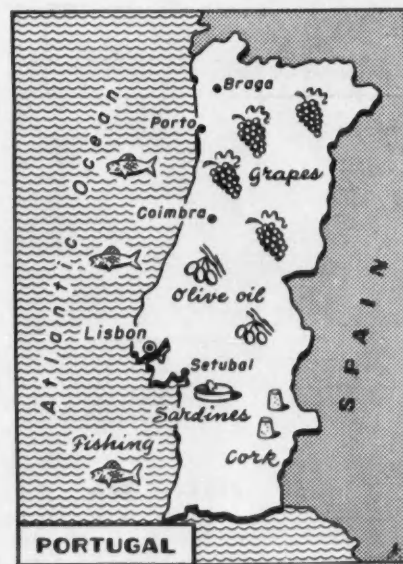
Tourism also is becoming increasingly important as a money-earner. In fact, Portugal has a problem of providing enough hotel accommodations for its visitors. The government has restored many fine old castles and mansions to be used as hotels. One reason for Portugal's popularity is that Lisbon is one of Europe's main aerial gateways.

Government and Economy. Portugal's government is described as a dictatorship that is "stifling, but not vindictive." The press and radio are officially controlled, but the newspapers have more freedom than, for instance, in Spain. During the recent election almost all newspapers failed to report the speeches of opposition candidates. Election posters could not be put up until the government had passed on the fitness of the candidate.

Neither is the economy entirely free. Strikes are forbidden, and prices, wages, and profits are fixed by law. The workers are organized in syndicates and the employers in guilds. Wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few, and the middle economic class is small. Most of the people are poor.

Summary. This land of nearly 9,000,000 people in many ways is living in the past because its government and economy are not free. Experts hope the recent election results will prompt the regime to loosen some of its reins so the Portuguese may achieve a higher standard of living and a more democratic government.

—By ANITA M. DASBACH



MAP FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON
PORTUGAL, Spain's next-door neighbor, is a little larger than Maine. Most of the nation's nearly 9,000,000 people live along the coast.

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Hard Choice on Taxes," an editorial in *Christian Science Monitor*.

More spectacular events should not hide the momentous nature of the decision by President Eisenhower and congressional leaders against a tax cut. For weeks, the most urgent question of domestic policy has been: To cut, or not to cut? Recent signs that the recession is "bottoming out" have eased pressures for drastic action. Yet the decision just made still entails serious risks.

Many well-informed students of the economy see indications that the "bottoming" may continue for many months before any worthwhile upturn is achieved. They say that the Treasury might get as much or more revenue from lower taxes if business were revived.

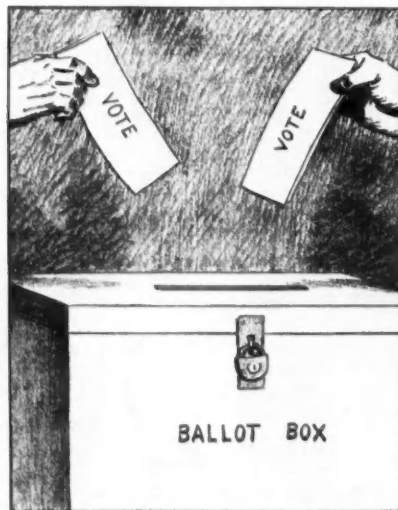
The Administration's view differs sharply. It sees inflation as the more serious peril. It questions whether tax cuts would have any marked effect where production losses and unemployment are the worst. It expects higher expenditures for defense, highways, housing, and unemployment compensation to promote recovery.

A decision between these two positions is likely to be determined by one's judgment as to which of the recession's two heads is more dangerous. This strange beast is biting in two ways—one through deflation of production, the other inflation of prices. Neither attack can be ignored. But the choice of remedies is doubly difficult, for that which counters one difficulty can add to the other, and vice versa.

For one feature of the decision all Americans can join in commendation. This dangerous question has been handled so far through restrained bipartisan agreement—in an election year. Even those who question the decision will have to recognize that it rests not on politicking but on the careful judgments of responsible leaders.

"The Democracy Where People Don't Vote," an editorial in *The Kansas City Times*.

Occasionally the people of other nations give the people of America a sound lesson in democracy. The latest lecture was delivered by the Italians. In the election of that country's third postwar Parliament last month, 93.7%



MANY AMERICANS fail to take advantage of one of their most important privileges—the right to cast ballots for their favorite candidates



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER and leaders of the Democratic Party in Congress agree that this is no time to cut taxes. But a lively debate on this important subject is still going on. Some people feel the decision entails serious risks.

of the eligible voters showed up at the polls. In the last Presidential election in the United States, only 60.4% of the electorate went to the trouble of casting their ballots.

The lack of interest in elections in America is, we believe, one of the great ironies of history. We speak loftily of the blessings of liberty; yet each election year, millions of Americans voluntarily surrender one of the great rights of that liberty—the right to select those who will govern.

There are many reasons for the failure to vote besides sheer political laziness. But the greatest cause, we believe, is simply indifference.

We would not suggest that the United States should have compulsory voting requirements. Nothing is to be gained by dragging unwilling voters to the polls.

Only an intelligent realization by the citizen that each vote *does* count will put democracy into practice on election day. How that will be brought about, or when, is difficult to say. Essentially we are a lazy people.

Charles Brower, an advertising executive, believes that we have created the era of the "goof-off," the age of the half-done job, "populated by laundrymen who won't iron shirts, with waiters who won't serve, with carpenters who will come around someday... with students who take cinch courses."

Perhaps the greatest goof-off of all is the failure of millions of citizens, each election year, to cast their ballots.

"Campaign for Campaign Money," by David Sarnoff in *The New York Times Magazine*.

In this election year, a chronic question arises: How should our increasingly expensive political campaigns be financed? A nation-wide campaign is now under way to answer that question by encouraging individual voters to come to the financial aid of their parties. The drive is being sponsored by the American Heritage Foundation,

with the endorsement of both big political parties. In this article, the chairman of the American Heritage Foundation tells what lies behind the drive.

"Politics," Will Rogers observed, "has got so expensive that it takes a lot of money even to get beat with." The question of campaign finances has been investigated by no fewer than 60 congressional committees, and countless laws have been adopted to solve the problem. The general result, though, has been far from satisfactory.

A half-hour on a nation-wide TV hookup can cost a candidate \$100,000—more than Lincoln spent on his entire campaign of 1860. A senatorial campaign today can cost more than a senator's total salary of \$135,000 for his whole 6-year term of office. A Senate committee lists 33 million dollars as the "reported campaign expenditures" of both parties in the 1956 elections for President, senators, and representatives.

Where does the money come from? Experts say that more than nine-tenths of the money raised in federal election campaigns is contributed by less than 1% of the population. The large campaign contributions come from 3 sources: (1) wealthy families or individuals; (2) organized groups in labor, business, and government; and (3) the underworld. How much money comes from the third source is impossible to estimate. But the Kefauver committee's investigation and others have documented the fact that gangster elements can be an important factor in state and local politics.

Political observers say that while the laws governing party finances have reduced some corrupt campaign practices, they have done little to limit the amount of money spent in politics or to even things up between rich and poor candidates. Present political financing practices, it is said, expose

candidates to the pressure of self-serving groups. The influence of large contributions upon the loyalties of congressmen has been a subject of deepening concern.

The suggestion that the federal government subsidize political campaigning has been renewed from time to time. But it has been assailed on the ground that it would be unfair to smaller parties and that it would put the federal government into an area where many people feel it has no business. Still another proposal calls for raising the ceiling on candidates' expenditures, but requiring more precise financial accounting.

These and other recommendations for reform have merit. Yet many political analysts doubt seriously that any legislation, however well-intentioned, can resolve the principal dilemma in our current system of financing: the problem of how candidates can collect the large sums needed for waging their campaigns without compromising themselves.

The idea of appealing to the public for campaign funds through a nationwide public service campaign was first suggested in 1955 by Philip L. Graham, publisher of *The Washington Post and Times Herald*. The present drive resulted.

Through newspapers, magazines, TV, radio, billboards, and even match folders, citizens will be reminded again and again that voting is just the beginning and not the end of good citizenship. The campaign is designed to create the proper climate so that, when the citizen is visited by a political party worker, he will feel more inclined to make a contribution. Both major parties will conduct a door-bell-ringing drive during September.

The new plan would bring many advantages. It would lessen the dependence of political organizations and candidates on wealthy contributors. It would stimulate abler men and women to run for office. It would add new vigor to our 2-party system by spurring citizens to take a livelier interest in political activity.

The continued vitality of our democratic form of government, depends upon active citizen participation in the selection and support of candidates for public office. Such participation clearly includes campaign contributions as a part of the price we should be willing to pay for the privilege of living in a democracy.



IT TAKES lots of money to win an election campaign. Next fall both major parties will make a door-to-door drive to help finance their campaigns.